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10 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
11 ACCELERIZE, INC.

12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
13 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14 ACCELERIZE, INC., a Delaware  
15 corporation,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18  
19 XMISSION, L.C., a Utah limited liability  
company; XMISSION NETWORKS,  
20 LLC, a Utah limited liability company,

21 Defendants.  
22

Case No. 15-758

**COMPLAINT FOR  
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**

1  
2 Plaintiff ACCELERIZE, INC., a Delaware corporation, (“Accelerize”)  
3 hereby alleges for its complaint against Defendants XMISSION, L.C., a Utah  
4 limited liability company, and XMISSION NETWORKS, LLC, a Utah limited  
5 liability company (collectively, “XMission”) on personal knowledge as to its own  
6 activities, and on information and belief as to the activities of others, as follows:

7 **I. NATURE OF THE CASE**

8 1. XMission contends that its customers received thousands of emails (the  
9 “Emails”) from Accelerize that violate the federal CAN-SPAM Act of 2003  
10 (15 U.S.C. § 7701 et seq.) and/or Section 17529.5 of California’s Business &  
11 Professions Code (“California’s Anti-Spam Law” or “CASL”).

12 2. Accelerize believes that none of the Emails violate CAN-SPAM or CASL.  
13 And more importantly, Accelerize did not send or advertise in any of the Emails.  
14 Accelerize is a mere software provider of “off-the-shelf” products that allow others  
15 to track online advertising campaigns.

16 3. Accelerize filed this lawsuit to obtain a declaratory judgment that there is  
17 neither a legal nor factual basis for XMission’s claims.

18 **II. PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

19 4. Accelerize is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in  
20 Newport Beach, California.

21 5. XMission, L.C. is a limited liability company created under the laws of  
22 the State of Utah.

23 6. XMission Networks, LLC is a limited liability company created under the  
24 laws of the State of Utah.

25 7. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331  
26 because XMission’s allegations against Accelerize and Accelerize’s claims against  
27 XMission are both based on the laws of the United States.

28 8. This Court also has original subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C.

1 § 1332 because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000 and  
2 there is diversity of citizenship between Accelerize and XMission.

3 9. Because there is an actual controversy between the parties, this Court  
4 further has authority to determine the rights of the parties under 28 U.S.C. § 2201  
5 and FRCP 57. Further relief is warranted under 28 U.S.C. § 2202.

6 10. XMission is subject to personal jurisdiction in this Court because it is  
7 (1) authorized to transact business in California; (2) has appointed a local agent for  
8 service of process; and (3) advertises, markets and sells services within California.  
9 XMission is also subject to personal jurisdiction in this Court because it threatened  
10 to sue Accelerize for violations of California law.

11 11. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because this is a  
12 judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions allegedly  
13 occurred. XMission contends that Accelerize has violated CAN-SPAM Act and  
14 California's Anti-Spam Law (or "CASL"). And Accelerize resides in this judicial  
15 district. Also, CASL only applies to commercial email advertisements sent to or  
16 from a California email address. And it defines a California email address as any  
17 address (1) for which bills are sent to a California mailing address, (2) that is  
18 ordinarily accessed from a computer located in California, or (3) that is furnished to  
19 a California resident.

20 12. Venue is also proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because this  
21 is a judicial district in which a substantial part of property that is the subject of the  
22 action is allegedly situated. XMission's allegations necessarily involve Accelerize's  
23 software products, which allow others to track online advertising campaigns. All of  
24 Accelerize's property is situated in this judicial district.

### 25 III. FACTS

26 13. On March 5, 2015, XMission's attorney, Evan Schmutz, sent Accelerize a  
27 letter (the "Letter") accusing it of violating CAN-SPAM and California's Anti-  
28 Spam Law.

1 14. The Letter was written on behalf of XMission—a purported internet  
2 service provider currently launching a series of aggressive spam lawsuits against  
3 digital marketing industry participants around the country.

4 15. The Letter contends the Emails (1) “contain, or are accompanied by,  
5 materially false or materially misleading Header information;” (2) “originat[e]  
6 from sender domains that were obtained under false or fraudulent pretenses;”  
7 and/or (3) “contain a subject line likely to induce a recipient to view the message  
8 under false pretenses.”

9 16. The Letter claims that Accelerize is liable for millions of dollars in  
10 damages and that “violations” are ongoing.

11 17. Accelerize did not send or advertise in any the Emails. Accelerize is a  
12 mere software provider. It makes software products that allow arms-length  
13 customers to track online advertising campaigns. In particular, it provides a hosted  
14 software platform that provides tracking, reporting, and distribution for online  
15 media platforms (the “Cake platform”).

16 18. Accelerize does not induce its customers to initiate any mails—let alone  
17 emails on Accelerize’s behalf. Accelerize’s products are “off the shelf”: they are  
18 not created or customized for customer use. Instead, Accelerize’s products are akin  
19 to Microsoft Office or a computer manufacturer’s servers. Accelerize’s customers  
20 use the Cake platform to track online marketing campaigns just like Microsoft’s  
21 customers use Microsoft Word to create word processing documents.

22 19. Because it did not send, advertise in, or procure any of the Emails,  
23 Accelerize is not liable under either CAN-SPAM or CASL.

24 **IV. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
25 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT – 28 U.S.C. § 2201**  
26 **No Violations of 15 U.S.C. § 7701 et seq.**

27 20. Accelerize realleges and incorporates by reference, as if fully alleged  
28 herein, each of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this

1 Complaint.

2 21. On March 5, 2015, XMission's attorney, Evan Schmutz, sent Accelerize a  
3 letter in which he accused Accelerize of violating CAN-SPAM.

4 22. Specifically, XMission alleges that Accelerize has violated and continues  
5 to violate 15 U.S.C. § 7704(a)(1) and that it is due damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C.  
6 § 7706(g)(3).

7 23. Accelerize denies XMission's allegation that it has violated and/or  
8 continues to violate CAN-SPAM and denies that it is and/or will become liable to  
9 XMission for any damages as the result of its past, present or future conduct.

10 24. As a result of XMission's allegations against Accelerize and Accelerize's  
11 denial of the same, there exists an actual, substantial controversy between the  
12 parties of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory  
13 judgment.

14 25. An actual and justiciable controversy exists between XMission and  
15 Accelerize as to whether XMission's allegations against Accelerize are frivolous. A  
16 judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate so that Accelerize may ascertain its  
17 rights in relation to XMission.

18 **V. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
19 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT - 28 U.S.C. § 2201**  
20 **No Violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17529.5**

21 26. Accelerize realleges and incorporates by reference, as if fully alleged  
22 herein, each of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this  
23 Complaint.

24 27. On March 5, 2015, XMission's attorney, Evan Schmutz, sent Accelerize a  
25 letter in which he accused Accelerize of violating California's Anti-Spam Law.

26 28. Specifically, XMission alleges that Accelerize has violated and continues  
27 to violate California's Anti-Spam Law and that it is due damages under California's  
28 Business and Profession Code, section 17529.5, subd. (b).

29. Accelerize denies XMission's allegation that it has violated and/or continues to violate California's Anti-Spam Law and denies that it is and/or will become liable to XMission for any damages as the result of its past, present or future conduct.

30. As a result of XMission's allegations against Accelerize and Accelerize's denial of the same, there exists an actual, substantial controversy between the parties of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.

31. An actual and justiciable controversy exists between XMission and Accelerize as to whether XMission's allegations against Accelerize are frivolous. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate so that Accelerize may ascertain its rights in relation to XMission.

#### VI. RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Accelerize respectfully requests that judgment be entered in its favor and prays that the Court grant the following relief:

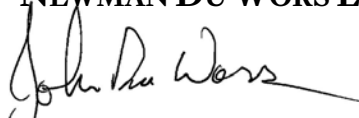
1. A declaration that Accelerize has not violated the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7701 et seq.) as alleged by XMission;
2. A declaration that Accelerize has not violated California's Anti-Spam Law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17529 et seq.) as alleged by XMission; and
3. Such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated this 14<sup>th</sup> day of May 2015.

Respectfully Submitted,

**NEWMAN DU WORS LLP**

By:



John Du Wors, State Bar No. 233913

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Attorney for Plaintiff  
ACCELERIZE NEW MEDIA, INC.